

R E M A R K S

Claims 1-6 are pending and stand ready for further action on the merits. Claim 2 has been amended in accordance with the Examiner's suggestion given in the paragraph numbered as "2" on page 2 of the outstanding Office Action. This Amendment has been made to improve the clarity of claim 1 and does not narrow the scope of the invention and/or has not been made for the sake of patentability. Support for the range in new claims 5 and 6 can be found in combining the range of 10 microns to 100 microns of claim 1 with an upper limit value of 70 microns which appears on page 3, line 25 of the present specification. No new matter has been added by way of the above-amendment.

Issues Under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1-3 have been rejected by the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 51-148383 (JP '383); and Claims 1-4 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 4-123233 (JP '233). Applicants respectfully traverse each of the rejections.

Based upon the Examiner's comments in the outstanding Final Office Action, the Examiner has not considered Applicants' arguments presented in the October 15, 2002 Amendment, since the

Examiner did not have in his possession English translations of each of these utility patents. Accordingly, Applicants enclose English translations of these priority documents for the Examiner's consideration.

JP '383

First of all, it should be noted that the ring-like core of the JP '383 is made of a plastic plate, a laminated paper or a cardboard paper having a thickness which is 0.1-5 mm (see first full paragraph of page 3 of the enclosed English translation). This thickness substantially falls outside of the thickness range of the ring body of the present invention and as such, is not sufficiently flexible and readily deformable, so that the fingers of the hand can be readily inserted inside the ring-like core to facilitate the rewinding of the adhesive tape thereon. Because of the overall stiffness of the ring-like core of JP '383, it is readily apparent why JP '383 does not contemplate the rewinding feature of the present invention.

As noted in JP '383, the core, which is made of a plastic material, is formed in a flat shape by heating and pressing a plastic pipe that was formed in a cylindrical shape. The core made of paper is formed in a flat shape by winding sheet-like paper around the outer peripheral surface of the core material and the

wound adhesive tape is formed into a flat shape by pressing the entire composite after the adhesive tape is wound around the outer peripheral surface of the cylindrical rig-like core (see lines 13-16 of page 3 of the enclosed English translation). Adhesive tape wound in such a manner frequently forms a crease in the center of the flat-shape wound adhesive tape, which creates a undesirable adherence of the wound adhesive tape. Thus, it is readily apparent that JP '383 certainly does not contemplate the present invention.

With regard to JP U62-129043, Applicants argued as follows in the October 15, 2002 Amendment:

The Examiner relies upon JP U62-129043 to show the use of printing on ring bodies. In this connection, it should be noted that the Japanese publication relates to a wound adhesive tape which is wound around a cylindrical formed core which contains printed matter disposed on the circumferential face of the cylindrical core. However, the present invention is concerned with the use of printed matter on a substantially flat ring body which is flexible and readily deformable. Normally, such printed matter could not be provided on such a substantially flat ring body, because it would not be possible to see the printed matter unless the flat ring body is sufficiently flexible and deformable so that it could be sufficiently deformed to read the printed material. Thus, to apply the teachings of JP U62-129043 to the teachings of JP U51-148383, could not arrive at the present invention since JP U51-148383 could not be sufficiently deformed so as to read any printable material provided thereon, and thus one skilled in the art would not be lead to apply the printing concept of the '043 reference to that of the '383 reference. The conclusions reached by the Examiner can only be made in view of the Applicants own disclosure.

In response, the Examiner characterizes the above-statements as merely Attorney's remarks which are not buttressed by any sort of objective evidence. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsiders his position. Applicants are asking the Examiner to come to a reasonable conclusion which naturally flows from the teachings of JP '383 and JP '043. Applicants have simply taken the position that there would be **no motivation** to place printed matter on the inner face of the flat ring body of JP '383, since the flat ring body of JP '383 is made of a stiff material, and the **user** of the stiff flat ring body would not be able to see the printed matter on the stiff flat ring body because it will not readily bend.

Accordingly, significant patentable distinctions exist between the present invention and the teachings of JP '383 and JP '043 does not cure the deficiencies of JP '383.

JP '233

Here again, JP '233 cannot possibly contemplate the present invention since the ring-like core which is formed in a nearly flat shape has a thickness of more than 0.5 mm (see paragraph [0005] of page 3 of the enclosed English translation) which falls outside of the thickness of the substantially flat ring body of the present invention, that is, a thickness of 10 μ m to 100 μ m, which renders the

ring body flexible and readily deformable. As noted in the specification of the present application, the core which is utilized in the prior art for winding adhesive tape thereon, was required to have some degree of strength because the adhesive tape is wound around the outer peripheral surface, usually in a length longer than the circumference of the core. Accordingly, the core is required to be manufactured into a strong ring-like body having a thickness of 0.5 mm or more, which results in an increase in manufacturing costs.

Also, such an adhesive tape presents a problem in usability, in that it is difficult to rewind the adhesive tape because the core, which is formed in a nearly flat shape and is stiff, prevents the user to insert a finger into the space inside the core which, in accordance with the present invention, facilitates the rewinding of the adhesive tape on the core.

In a further advantage of the present invention, the scrap material that remains after the wound adhesive tape is utilized is only the core material having a minimal thickness. Thus the load on the environment is reduced because the quantity of scrap material is insignificant.

Since none of the references relied upon by the Examiner, either alone or in combination, recognize the desirability of providing a wound adhesive tape utilizing a substantially flat ring

body which is flexible and readily deformable, it is believed that none of the references relied upon by the Examiner even remotely suggest the present invention.

Accordingly, in view of the above amendments and remarks, reconsideration of the rejections and allowance of the claims of the present application are respectfully requested.

DRAWINGS

Applicants note that this application has been filed with one sheet of drawings; however, the Examiner has not acknowledged whether the drawings are acceptable. The Examiner is requested to acknowledge whether the drawings are acceptable.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and comments, Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are in condition for allowance. However, should the Examiner find to the contrary, Applicants respectfully request that this Amendment be entered into the official record for placing the claims in better form for appeal.


Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the application by this Amendment.

If the Examiner has any questions concerning this application, he is requested to contact Garth M. Dahlen, Ph.D. (#43,575) at the offices of Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attachment: Version Showing Marked-Up Changes to Claims
English translations of JP '383 and JP '233

VERSION SHOWING MARKED-UP CHANGES TO CLAIMS

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 1 has been amended as follows:

1. (Twice Amended) A wound adhesive tape comprising a substantially flat ring body made of a sheet material having a thickness of 10 μm to 100 μm , and an adhesive tape wound around the outer peripheral surface of said substantially flat ring body with an adhesive surface [inside] facing inward toward the ring body.

Claims 5-6 have been added.

Japanese Utility Model

Unexamined Publication No. : JP, 51-148383, U(1976)

Date of Publication : November 27, 1976

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TC 1700

Title of the Invention: Tape Structure

Application No. : 50-069316(1975)

Date of filing : May 22, 1975

Inventor : Sasaki

Applicant : NITTO DENKO CORPORATION

Claim:

A tape steructure comprising;

an almost flat-shaped annular body made of relatively thin member and

an adhesive tape wound around the outer surface of the almost flat-shaped annular body in such a manner that an adhesive layer of the adhesive tape faces inward.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG.1 is a side view of an example of the invention, and FIG.2 is a perspective view (of the example).

T: flat-shaped annular body,

A: adhesive tape

FIG.1

FIG.2

* * * * *

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the invention.

Tape

2. What is claimed.

A tape structure comprising;

an almost flat-shaped annular body made of relatively thin member and

an adhesive tape wound around the outer surface of the almost flat-shaped annular body in such a manner that an adhesive layer of the adhesive tape faces inward.

3. Detailed description of the invention.

The invention relates to a tape structure. Previously an adhesive tape product (including an adhesive film and an adhesive sheet) is put on the market after an adhesive tape is wound around a ring-like body made of plastic material or paper to form a doughnut shape and then whole of which is packaged by a packaging material. Packaging the doughnut-shaped adhesive tapes is not so easy because it has a cylindrical outer shape and a circular hollow space inside, which does not give a good appearance. Thus a fancy packaging such as using fancy box is adopted to the tape product for general consumer. The circular hollow space inside the ring-like body is often larger than the adhesive tape wound around the ring-like body in volume, which gives poor efficiency of storing and transporting.

This invention is to provide a tape structure, to improve the drawback described above, which comprises an almost flat-shaped annular body made of relatively thin member and an adhesive tape wound around the outer surface of the almost flat-shaped annular body in such a manner that an adhesive layer of the adhesive tape faces inward.

An example of the invention is described below. In figures, T is an almost flat-shaped ring-like body of which thickness is relatively thin made of plastic material or paper and A is an

adhesive tape wound around an outer surface of the ring-like body T of which an adhesive layer faces inward.

The ring-like body of the invention is made of paper, laminated paper or plastic material of which thickness is relatively thin (preferably about 0.1 to 5mm). In the case of plastic material, the ring-like body is formed in a flat shape by heating and pressing a plastic pipe that was formed in a cylindrical shape, and then the tape is wound. In the case of paper, the ring-like body is formed by winding a tape-like paper base with glue around the outer surface of a flat-shaped core in a spiral manner or winding a sheet paper base with glue around the outer surface of a flat-shaped core and then the tape is wound therearound. Also the ring-like body can be formed into a flat shape by pressing the entire composite after the adhesive tape is wound around the cylindrical ring-like body.

The tape of this invention is formed in a flat shape, i.e., nearly a square flat plate shape, as shown in the perspective view of FIG.2, which can make it easy to package and to give a good appearance to the package without using fancy packaging box, and also give an excellent efficiency of transportation, storing and displaying because of considerable reduction of hollow space inside the ring-like body.

4. Brief description of the drawings.

FIG.1 is a side view showing an example of the invention. FIG.2 is a perspective view.

T . . . flat-shaped ring-like body, A . . . adhesive tape

* * * * *

⑬日本国特許庁

⑫ Int.-Cl.²

⑫日本分類

B 65 D 63/10
C 09 J 7/02

134 C 013.1
24(5) D 1

公開実用新案公報

庁内整理番号 7633-38
7243-48

⑪実開昭51-14838

⑬公開 昭51(1976)・11.27

審査請求 未請求

⑭テープ体の構造

①実 願 昭50-69316

②出 願 昭50(1975)5月22日

③考 案 者 佐々木貞光

茨木市下穂積1の1の2日東電気
工業株式会社内

④出 願 人 日東電気工業株式会社

茨木市下穂積1の1の2

⑮実用新案登録請求の範囲

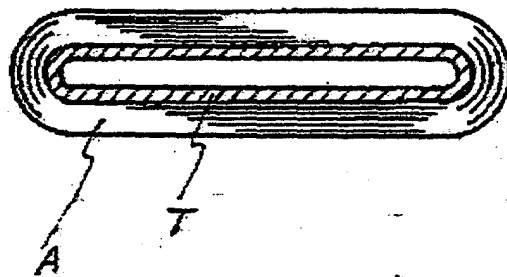
略扁平状に形成された比較的肉厚の薄い環状体の外周面に接着層を内側にして接着テープが捲重されていることを特徴とするテープ体の構造。

図面の簡単な説明

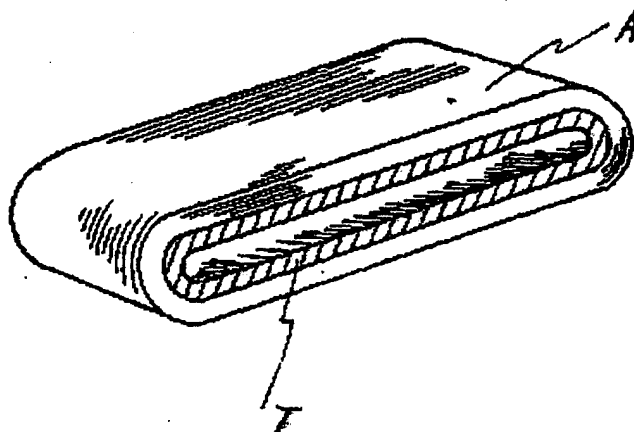
第1図は本考案の実例を示す側面図、第2図は斜視図である。

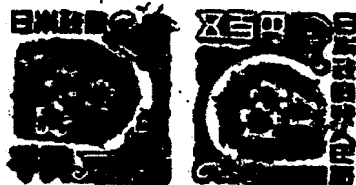
T…扁平状の環状体、A…接着テープ。

第 1 図



第 2 図





(1500円)

実用新案登録願 (3)

特許庁長官殿

昭和50年5月22日

特許庁長官殿

1. 考案の名称

テーパ体の構造

2. 考案者

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日東電気工業株式会社内

氏 名 佐々木 貞 光 (ほか 名)

3. 実用新案登録出願人

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代表者

佐々木 貞 光

4. 添付書類の目録

(1) 明 細 書	1 通
(2) 図 面	1 通
(3) 願 書 副 本	1 通

50-069316



明 細 書

1. 考案の名称

テープ体の構造

2. 実用新案登録請求の範囲

略扁平状に形成された比較的肉厚の薄い環状体の外周面に接着層を内側にして接着テープが捲重されていることを特徴とするテープ体の構造。

3. 考案の詳細を説明

本考案はテープ体の構造に関するものである。従来、接着テープ（接着フィルム、シートも含む一以下同じ）は、紙またはプラスチック製の環状体に捲重されてドーナツ状に成形され、しかる後に包装材にて包装されて市場に供されている。しかしかかるドーナツ状に成形された接着テープ類の包装は、内側に円板状の空間が生じ外面が真円状であるので面倒であり、しかも美観に仕上りにくいといった欠点があり、そのために一般の消費者向けには化粧箱等の高級包装を必要とするものである。また環状体は内側に円板状の大きな空間を有するものであるため、かかる空間体積は環

状体に捲置された接着テープ類の体積よりも大
くなる場合が多く、保管効率、運搬効率の極めて
高いものであった。

本考案はかかる従来の情況に鑑み種々検討した
結果案出したテープ体の構造を提供するものであ
つて、本考案は、略扁平状に形成された比較的肉
厚の薄い環状体の外周面に接着層を内側にして接
着テープが捲置されていることを特徴とするテー
プ体の構造を提供するものである。

以下図面を用いて本考案の実例を具体的に説明
する。図面において、Tはプラスチックまたは紙
類などからなる略扁平状に形成された比較的肉厚
の薄い環状体で、Aは該環状体Tの外周面に接着
層を内側にして捲置されている接着テープである。

本考案の環状体は、比較的肉厚の薄い（好まし
くは約0.1～5mm）紙あるいは積層紙またはプ
ラスチックから形成されているものであつて、例え
ばプラスチックから形成される場合は予め円筒
状に成形されたパイプ（又はチューブ）を加熱加
圧して扁平状に形成され、テープが捲置される。

また紙から構成される場合は扁平状石材の外面に接着剤を所望の個所に付着せしめたテープ状紙基材をスパイラル状にあるいはシート状紙基材を巻回し状にして形成され、テープが捲き出される。なお真円筒状の環状体に接着テープを捲き出した後全体を加圧して扁平状に形成してもよい。

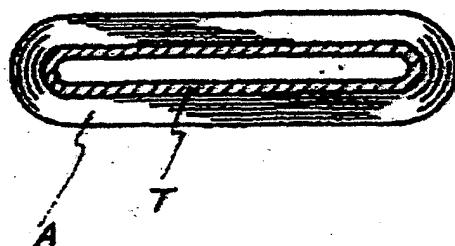
本考案のテープ体は、第2図の斜視図に図示する如く、扁平状に形成したことによって、略四角平板状になるので包装材での包装が極めて簡単となり且つ美観に仕上げることもできるので高級化粧化粧などで包装する必要がなく、また全体を扁平状に形成したことによって環状体の内側空間が少くなり、運搬効率、保管効率および展示効率が極めて良好となる特徴を有する。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

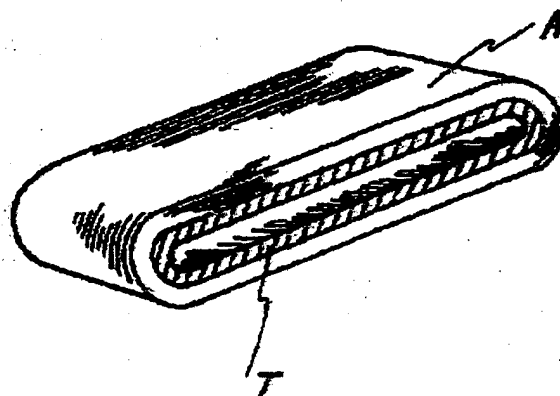
第1図は本考案の実例を示す側面図、第2図は斜視図である。

T … 扁平状の環状体、A … 接着テープ

第 1 図 FIG. 1



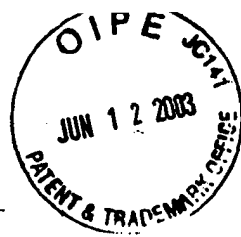
第 2 図 FIG. 2



実用新案登録出願人
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代表者 土方三郎

148383

Japanese Utility Model



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Unexamined Publication No. : JP, 04-123233, U(1992)

Date of Publication : November 6, 1992

Application No. : 03-027592(1991)

Date of filing : April 22, 1901

Applicant : SLIONTEC CORPORATION

Inventor : Tanaka et al.

[Title of the Invention]: WOUND PRESSURE-SENSITIVE ADHESIVE TAPE

[Abstract]

[Object] To provide a wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape suitable for carrying and convenient for use.

[Configuration] The object is accomplished by the wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape where a long pressure-sensitive adhesive tape with given width is wound around a flat plate made of synthetic resins, metals or papers(including a synthetic paper)

[Claim]

[Claim 1] A wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape comprising a flat plate made of synthetic resins, metals or papers (including a synthetic paper) and a long pressure-sensitive adhesive tape with given width which is wound around the flat plate.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[FIG.1] Perspective view showing an outline structure of an example of the invention.

[FIG.2] Enlarged fragmentary cross sectional view of another example of a wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape of the invention.

[FIG.3] Enlarged fragmentary cross sectional view of still another example of a wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape of the invention.

[FIG.4] Cross sectional view showing another core structure of a wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape of the invention.

[FIG.5] Cross sectional view showing still another core structure of a wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape of the invention.

[Numerals]

- 1: flat plate
- 2: releasing treatment layer
- 3: releasing paper
- 4: multiply-wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape layer
- 5: hollow portion

[FIG.1]

[FIG.2]

[FIG.3]

[FIG.4]

[FIG.5]

* * * * *

[Detailed description of the invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to a pressure-sensitive adhesive tape used for being attached to an article or attaching an article to something, in particular, a wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape suitable for carrying and convenient for use.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

Most of the conventional pressure-sensitive adhesive tape has been formed as a tape wound around a cylindrical core for any purposes of manufacturing, storing, transporting and selling.

The shape with a cylindrical core is, however, not always convenient for carry and use because of the size and thickness.

[0003]

[Problem to be solved]

Although there have been some measures to improve the defects such as reducing a diameter of the cylindrical core, shortening a length of wound tape and/or using a special dispenser, they have not been sufficient particularly in terms of portability.

[0004]

An object of the present invention is to provide a pressure-sensitive adhesive tape convenient for carry and use through solving the defects in the conventional tape.

[0005]

[How to solve the problem]

Above mentioned object is accomplished by a wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape comprising a flat plate (core member) made of synthetic resins, metals or papers (including a synthetic paper) and a long pressure-sensitive adhesive tape with given width which is wound around the flat plate. Preferable thickness of the flat plate is between 0.5 - 5 mm. Preferable size of the flat plate is about 50 mm width by 80 mm length in terms of easy carry, but not limited to that size.

[0006]

Releasing treatment of the surface of the flat plate helps the last portion of wound tape on the flat plate be able to be used without leaving any waste.

[0007]

[Function]

The pressure-sensitive adhesive tape wound around a thin flat plate can be easily carried. Upon rewinding, the tape can be immediately used without doing anything else because the tape has been cut off to have a prescribed width. In the case of cloth pressure-sensitive adhesive tape made of fabric base, in particular, it becomes more convenient to use the tape because the tape would be cut off by hand into desired length without using any cutter upon rewinding.

[0008]

A various kinds and sizes of pressure-sensitive adhesive tape of the invention can be selected according to the intended purposes.

[0009]

[Examples]

A wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape of the invention is explained by using examples as below.

[0010]

[Example 1]

FIG.1 is a perspective view showing a configuration of an example of the wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape of the invention, where a long pressure-sensitive adhesive tape with given width is wound around a core of a flat plate 1 to form a multiply wound tape layer 4.

[0011]

[Example 2]

FIG.2 is an enlarged fragmentary cross sectional view of another example of a wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape of the invention, where a pressure-sensitive adhesive tape is wound around a flat plate 1 of which surface has a releasing treatment layer 2 to form a multiply wound tape layer 4.

[0012]

[Example 3]

FIG.3 is an enlarged fragmentary cross sectional view of still another example of a wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape, where a pressure-sensitive adhesive tape is wound around a flat plate 1 of which surface is covered with an one-turn releasing paper 3 instead of a releasing treatment layer 2 in the example 2.

[0013]

In the example 2 or 3, the tape is available until the last portion of the wound tape without leaving any waste as mentioned above.

[0014]

In the above-mentioned examples, a solid integral flat plate is used as a core member of flat plate. A flat plate having a hollow portion 5 also can be used, of which cross sectional views are shown in FIG.4 and FIG.5.

[0015]

[Effects of the invention]

As described above, the tape of the invention gives a wound pressure-sensitive adhesive tape suitable for carry and use without defects conventional one had.

* * * * *

(19) 日本国特許庁 (J P)

(12) 公開実用新案公報 (U)

(11) 実用新案出願公開番号

実開平4-123233

(43) 公開日 平成4年(1992)11月6日

(51) Int. Cl.⁵

C 0 9 J 7/02

識別記号

J L A

庁内整理番号

6770-4 J

F I

技術表示箇所

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 (全 2 頁)

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(22) 出願日

平成3年(1991)4月22日

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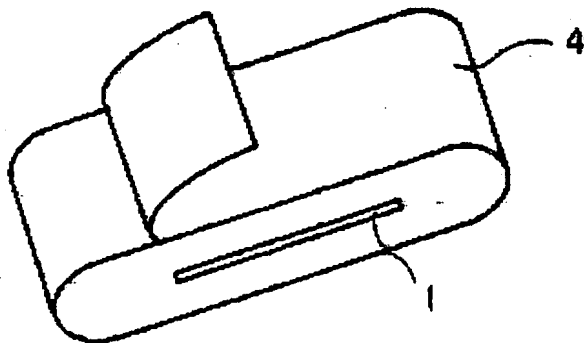
(54) 【考案の名称】 巻回粘着テープ

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 物品への貼着あるいは物品の貼着に用いる粘着テープで、特に、携帯及び使用に好適な巻回粘着テープを提供すること。

【構成】 合成樹脂製、金属製あるいは紙(合成紙を含む)製の平板に所定幅に切断した長尺の粘着テープを巻回した構成の巻回粘着テープとすることによって上記目的を達成することができる。

【図1】



【実用新案登録請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 合成樹脂製、金属製あるいは紙(合成紙を含む)製の平板に所定幅に切断した長尺の粘着テープを巻回したことを特徴とする巻回粘着テープ。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本考案巻回粘着テープの一実施例の概略構成を示す斜視図。

【図2】 本考案巻回粘着テープの他の実施例の構成を示す部分拡大断面図。

【図3】 本考案巻回粘着テープのさらに他の実施例の構成を示す部分拡大断面図。

【図4】 本考案巻回粘着テープの芯の他の構造を示す断面図。

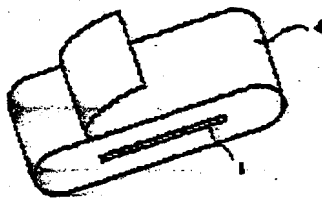
【図5】 本考案巻回粘着テープの芯のさらに他の構造を示す断面図。

【符号の説明】

1…平板、2…隆起処理層、3…隆起紙、4…多量巻回粘着テープ層、5…中空部。

【図1】

【図2】



【図2】

【図3】



【図3】



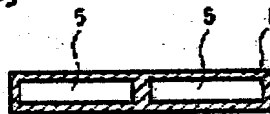
【図4】

【図5】

【図4】



【図5】



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【考案の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】

本考案は物品への貼着あるいは物品の貼着等に用いる粘着テープに係り、特に携帯および使用に好適な構成の巻回粘着テープに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】

粘着テープは、従来、その製造、保管、輸送、販売等のすべての場合に、円筒状の巻芯(コア)に巻回したものが大部分であった。この形態はそれなりの効果を有するものではあるが、厚さ、大きさなどの点から、携帯上及び使用上必ずしも使い勝手が良いものとは言えなかった。

【0003】

【考案が解決しようとする課題】

上記のような問題を解決するため、これまでに、巻芯の径を小さくすること、巻回長さを短くすること、あるいは専用のディスペンサーを用いることなどによって対応がなされてきているが、特に携帯上の点から見た場合、必ずしも十分な対応策とはなっていないかった。

【0004】

本考案の目的は、上記従来技術の有していた課題を解決して、携帯上かつ使用上好適な構成の粘着テープを提供することにある。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】

上記目的は、合成樹脂製、金属製あるいは紙(合成紙を含む)製の平板(芯材)に所定幅に切断した長尺の粘着テープを巻回した構成の巻回粘着テープとすることによって達成することができる。ここで、上記平板の厚さは、約0.5～5mmとすることが好ましい。また、該平板の大きさは、携帯上の容易性から考えて、幅50mm×長さ80mm程度が望ましいが必ずしもこの値に限定されるものではない。

【0006】

なお、上記平板の表面に予め隆起処理を施しておくことによって、該平板上に

貼着した部分の粘着テープも無駄なく使用に供することができる。

【0007】

【作用】

まず、粘着テープが厚さの薄い平板の芯材に巻回されているため、携帯上の利便性が得られる。また、粘着テープが予め所定の幅に切断されているため、巻回した粘着テープを巻き戻して直ちに使用できるという使用上の利便性がある。特に、巻回する粘着テープとして織布を基材とするいわゆる布粘着テープを用いた場合、使用時に、所望の長さを巻き戻した後切断するのに特別の切断具を必要とすることなく手で切断することができるので、さらに利便性が向上する。

【0008】

なお、ここに用いる粘着テープの種類および寸法は、用途に応じて各種のものを選択できることは言うまでもない。

【0009】

【実施例】

以下、本考案の巻回粘着テープについて実施例によって具体的に説明する。

【0010】

【実施例1】

図1は本考案巻回粘着テープの一実施例の構成を示す斜視図で、芯となる平板1上に予め所定幅に切断した長尺の粘着テープを多重に巻回した層4からなることを示す。

【0011】

【実施例2】

図2は本考案巻回粘着テープの他の実施例の構成を示す部分拡大断面図で、表面に離型処理層2を設けた平板1上に粘着テープ多重巻回層4を巻回した構成からなることを示すものである。

【0012】

【実施例3】

図3は、実施例2の離型処理層2の代りに平板1上に離型紙3を約一周巻回した後、該離型紙3上に粘着テープ多重巻回層4を巻回した構成からなることを示す。

した部分拡大断面図である。

【0013】

実施例2及び3の構成とすることによって、前記したように、粘着テープを無駄なく使いきることができる。

【0014】

なお、上記の実施例においては、芯材となる平板として中実一体構造の平板を用いた場合について説明したが、図4および図5(断面図)に示すように、少なくとも1個以上の中空部5を有する平板も本考案の範疇に入るものであることは言うまでもない。

【0015】

【考案の効果】

以上述べてきたように、本考案構成の粘着テープとすることによって、従来技術の有していた課題を解決して、携帯及び使用に好適な巻回粘着テープを提供することができた。